

2004 South Dakota Adult Tobacco Survey  
South Dakota Department of Health  
August 2005

**Description of the Adult Tobacco Survey**

The South Dakota Department of Health is the lead agency for the statewide management of programs targeted at tobacco use prevention and cessation. The 2004 report of the Adult Tobacco Survey presents the behavior, attitudes, and intent of South Dakota residents toward tobacco use at the time of the survey.

The survey used a 68 item questionnaire. The questions were selected from the Adult Telephone Survey on tobacco that was developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. The survey assesses the following tobacco related topics:

1. Prevention of tobacco use among adults
2. Cessation behavior
3. Environmental tobacco smoke (secondhand smoke)
4. Attitudes toward clean indoor air policy
5. Risk perception

Questions asked included current smoking behavior, attempts, intentions, and methods to stop smoking, whether residents are exposed to tobacco smoke at home or at work, attitudes toward the elimination of smoking in public areas and whether residents are aware of the link between tobacco use and illness.

**Sample Selection and Interviewing**

A random digit dial sample of telephone numbers of South Dakota households was drawn for the survey. Each telephone number within the sample was called up to fifteen times to complete an interview. Attempts were made at three different time periods and on weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. A total of 1,448 interviews were completed. Interviewing took place between June 26 and August 27, 2004.

**Respondent Selection Method**

One person, eighteen years of age or older, was selected in each household. The members of the household were randomly selected through screening by the interviewer.

**Characteristics of the Sample**

The sample consisted of 44 percent males and 56 percent of females. The breakdown by race was: 93% white, 2% American Indian, and 1% Hispanic or Latino. The age breakdown was 18-29 year olds= 19%; 30-49= 38%; 50-64= 24%; 65+= 18%. Forty-three percent had a high school education or less, 30% had some college education, and 27% had a college degree or advanced degrees. Twenty-four percent had an annual household income of \$20,000 or less; 33% had an annual household income of

\$20,000 to \$50, 000; 15% had an annual household income of \$51, 000- \$75, 000; and 9% ha an annual income of \$75, 000 or more.

### **Summary of Tobacco-Related Behavior, Attitudes, and Intent**

The findings showed that seventeen percent of South Dakota respondents were considered current cigarette smokers. The percentage of current smokers of cigarettes and/or cigars was 18 percent. Of the respondents surveyed, 42% had smoked 100+ cigarettes in their life. Of the current cigarette smokers, 70 percent smoke lights and/or ultra lights. The percentage of South Dakota respondents who smoked cigars was 9 percent. Of the current smokers, 42 percent had tried to quit smoking in the past year. Of those who had attempted to quit smoking, 70 percent used the patch, 34% used nicotine gum, and 50% used Zyban, Bupropion, Wellbutrin, or some other medication. Among all respondents, 22% reported they had been in a car in the past seven days with someone who was smoking. The findings also showed that 84 percent support the Clean Indoor Air law which eliminated tobacco smoke from most indoor settings. The percentage who believed that smoking causes lung cancer was 95%; 82% related it to low birth weight; 78% to heart attack; and 76% to stroke. Finally, ten percent of residents said that someone had smoked in their work area in the past seven days.